Brondsword Fight and a Bomb in " Ho manity," a Morse Mace in "The Berby Winner," and Much of Southwestern lonalism in "On the Mississippi,

A broadsword combat between two men on horseback and the destructive explosion of a Vane's "Humanity," which was new, at the Fourteenth Street last night. The rest of the play was a rearrangement of such worn-out material as a girl misled into an elopement under a promise of marriage, a hero wrongfully accused of crimes, a villain bent on forcing the heroine to wed him, a transfer of the scene from England to a foreign field war, and other things tiresomely familiar in London melodramas. It will be written justly against this piece that it is beneath contempt as a literary composition; and yet, along with its absurd heroics and ridiculous bombast, there is an element that sustains the title of "Humanity," and accounts for the success it will achieve with uncritical audiences. The gourmet whose nostrils quiver with resentment at the smell of beefateak and onlone should not forget that the dish is delicious to esters with uncloyed appetites. Moreover, the onions may be heaped greasily soggy on a smoky steak or laid hot on meat broiled to a nicety. Melodrama may be good stagecraft, while it is bad literature, and it is that way with this work of Sutton Vane's. It will be savory theatrical fare to some folks and nauseous to others, but it is a wary well cooked food for auditors with strong,

unexacting stomachs.

The piece was a great deal of a show. In an early scene a fox-hunting party, with horses ounds, made an enlivened stageful. The fight of the two mounted officers, a Briton and Boer, was a later-spirited affair, and here a tableau of cavalrymen was picturesque. fourth act, climaxed by the The fourth act, climaxed by the big bang of a bomb, was a first-rate excitant of the realistic kind. In the course of South African warfare a party of English prisoners, men and women, are confined in a house. A body of English soldiers is coming. The Boers take the women to the roof, so that the approaching rescuers will not dare to fire. Then the women, taking advantage of the fact that the Boers hand the rifles to them to reload, bravely use the weapons to drive them down stairs from the roof. The Boers barricade the door behind them, leaving the women on the housetop. There weapons to drive them down stairs from the roof. The Boers barricade the door behind them, leaving the women on the housetop. There is the very dickens to pay down on the stage level, too. The hero, having attempted to escape, is tied to a post. A friendly hand tries to cut the cord, but the villain shoots its owner. Then the villain pulls trigger on the hero, but all the bullets have been fired from the revolver, and the audience breathes again. But this villain is not easily foiled. He is determined to kill the hero. He must do it in a hurry, if at all, as the English troops are so near that their cheers are heard. He lights the fuse of a bombshell, lays the deadly ball at the hero's elbow, and retreats. The and dence thereupon holds its breath again. The hero cries to the women on the roof to break the barriers and get down from the roof before it is blown skyward. The women pound at the door, the fuse shortens, and when the explosion is just about due, the door gives way and the women rush in. The sight of the bomb, with the fire within an inch of the bursting point, appalls all of them, excepting the heroine, She grabs that bomb and throws it out through a window. It explodes with a boom and a roar, tearing the house to pieces, but not harming the occupants. The minority in the audience laughed, but the majority cheered.

The fully competent acting of the play by Joseph R. Grismer, Phoebe Davies, Frazer Coulter, Theodore Hamilton, Agnes Rose Lane, Bebe Vining, James E. Sullivan, and others was harmonously loud and strong, but the performer who was wholly triumphant was Dore Davidson, who caricatured a mixedly sordid and generous Jew in a wildly ludicrous style.

A new melodrama had its first New York

showing last night at the Columbus. It was written by Alfred H. Spink, named "The Derby near St. Louis, Mo. Horse racing flavored the play from the beginning, all the characters inulging freely in racing slang, and all, seemingly, being deeply interested in the doings of the track. The stable, indeed, dominated the story. It was a upon horse that the hero builded his hopes of success in his wooing. It was the same animal against which all the scheming of the villain and his aids were directed, and it was to save the steed from being drugged on the eve of

was the steed from being drugged on the eve of the all-important race that the heroine drew a shiny revolver. Every person in the play was very boldly for or against this horse, which was handy for listeners, for at this first allusion to the animal their standing in the drama was settled. The man who was worst disposed toward the beast was a "bookmaker," and his most ardent admirer was a negro stable hand, who went down on his knees on the stable floor to pray in dumb show that his charge might win.

There was one entire act of developing the foce and champions of the steer before a sight of him was had. It came in a scene that showed the interior of a stable, with seven bright-faced horses looking out from their stalls at the foelights. Before them capered a band of genuine negro boys and acounterfeit uncleined a "aunty." Meanwhile each horse calmiy picked up the hay that lay just without his stall, looked the audience over, and for variety's sake cried occasionally to take a bits out of his neighbor. This view of the racers was a very pleasant one, but the same animals were seen in action. The race track was viewed from outside it. A business-like iron railing was between it and the foolights, on the other side of the course like ron railing was between it and the foolights, on the other side of the course like ron railing was between it and the foolights, on the other side of the course like ron railing was between it and the foolights, on the other side of the course like ron railing was between it and the foolights, on the other side of the course like iron railing was between it and the foolights, on the other side of the course like iron railing was between it and the foolights, on the other side of the course like iron railing was between the and the same and the stater, and for several minutes there was a wite-washed lence lined with loungers, and beyond was the further side of the course like iron railing was between the and the state of the rail road company and James H. Allen told the commissioners he starter, and for several minutes there was a the starter, and for several minutes there was a great to-do in getting the contestants "off." The starter gesticulated and threatened fines for the jockeys, a negro dashed about wielding a whip, and the horses plunged across the stage several times before the command to go was heard. Then they dashed off and out of sight. The loungers craned their necks and gradually turned as their eyes followed the horses. Suddenly there dashed across the further segment of the track some miniature images of the horses, another pause ensued, and the real animals plunged across the stage. Again the circuit was made, and the right horse came in ahead. It is hardly necessary to say that he was ridden by a woman, who volunteered to act as jockey in an emergency.

These two scenes in which the horses were conspicuous were the only ones in the play that

that he was ridden by a woman, who volunteered to act as jockey in an emergency.

These two scenes in which the horses were conspicuous were the only ones in the play that were in any way novel. To them the rest of the play was but a feeder, and in the process of leading up to them it was the interest that was to come, more than current entertainment, that wen attention. The other portions did but one thing that was worthy of note, and that was in introducing a comedian the like of whom has not been seen hereabouts. That he was unlike all other run makers in sensational melodramas may be a cause of satisfaction to some of his audience, but he was endorsed unanimously by the gallery and numbered many admirers down stairs. His name was Arthur Dunn. He was about four and a haif feet high, and were trouvers that were so roomy as to make his legs look like stumps. He forbore in speaking and singing from using the whole of his capacious mouth at one time, but showed no partiality for either side of it, twisting up his face so as to give one-haif of it a good chance, and immediately after favoring the other. A sample jest was when he called his cigar a female because it wore a wrapper, and he played the plano with one hand behind him to the delight of many listeners. When the pivot iron of his piano stool was pushed up by unseen hands so that he was pitched off it, there was so much fun created that he was obliged to sing twice. The tones of one ditty came from the left side of his face, the other from the right, and immediately after the hero and herome made up. To this one unify actor and to the seven handsome horses "The Derby Winner" owes the small degree of success it attained.

A lusty melodrama that was full of hot blood,

A lusty melodrama that was full of hot blood. dire passions, and intense action had its first New York appearance at the People's Theatre, on the Bowery, last night. Five minutes after the last curtain two small boys were found attil clinching the gallery rail and waiting for courage to go out into the street. It had been a narrow escape for their friends on the stage, noticeably at the times when the Ku Kiux placed the noose of lynch law around the neck of the hero, and an act later when he made his escape from the jail with shoes that were not suited to roof work, and the two hundred, or possibly more, off-stage Ku Klux fired non-combustible

This agitating play asked for and obtained popular favor under the title of "On the Missisippi." though most of its action occurred in the mountains of Tennessee. William Haworth is Ned Raymond, a Northerner and a wealthy mine owner, was camping d a wealthy mine owner, was camping the his Southern friend, Deve Theon, in the alden linner Mountains, near Chattanooga, reconstruction times, when teleste broaden, effected villian, rode in on them. Celeste be female villian, rode in on them. Celeste is granted and a was aided in her plots by Autrene revised, a Ku Klux from New Orleans, of one Jeferson Sandorn, who indicated that was a mean man in the first act. As he was

led away to fall in the last act the gallery gave him the hisses that he richly deserved. If Ned Raymond had known as much when he met Celeste as he did before the play was over he wouldn't have fallen in love with ner. That would have fallen in the sames of Celeste. Ned had a charmed life, however. The low-down Samborn cut a bridge under him in the first act, and he was asved by some rope and a secret service man, who posed as a scap peddler. The first curtain went down with Raymond hanging over the gorge and doing a handover-hand act up the secret service man's rope that promised to land him in a place of safety. He turned up in New Orleans, the worse for wear and the acquaintance of the wicked Celeste, Raymond was ignorant of the fact that Virginia Tipson, his chum's sister, and a much prettier grit than Celeste, loved him, and so he had gone to the dogs under the direction of the female villain. Her had lost \$250,000, or some such amount, and his health Celeste, urged on by her Ku-Kuix friend, suggested to Raymond's yes were opened naturally by such a suggestion from the woman he loved and he sp-u-rn-e-d her and then went to throw himself in the river. But Virginia, the "weet little mountain violet," was on his trail and she saved him.

In the mean time, however, the audience saw the inside of a New Orleans gambling house, the

"sweet little mountain violet," was on his trail and she saved him.

In the mean time, however, the audience saw the inside of a New Orleans gambling house, the levees, and a floating theatre, where some good specialities were introduced. Raymond went back to Celeste to get his mother's locket, and fell into the hands of the Ku-Klux, who tried to hang him, and later showed their bad marksmanship in trying to shoot him. Billy Dean, the Sherill of Marion county, Tean, got mixed up in the plot and helped the hero. Raymond, after many narrow escapes, returned to Lookout Mountain and married Virginia, Celeste and her Ku-Klux friends were exposed and things wound up as they should.

The company, led by Mr. Lawrence Hanley, whose work with Hooth and Barrett may be remembered, was unusually strong. Mr. Hanley makes a good looking, athletic hero, and he can act. Thomas A. Wise as the Sherilf gave a smooth piece of character acting. Wilson Deal played the part of Sanhorn and made it wicked enough to suit the gallery. The specialities were clever, and especially the singling and dancing of the negroes. Some of the other members of the company who played their parts well were J. J. Farrell, Joseph Conyers, J. Hay Cossar, Nina Heyward, Josie Sisson, and Gus Mills.

## NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Judiciary Bill in a New Shape-Rail-

TRENTON, Feb. 4.-The Republicans in the Legislature are disposed to resent the interfer-ence of the Republican State Committee over the Voorhees Judiciary bill. The objection to the bill comes from committeemen representing north Jersey counties, who are willing the Lay Judges shall be abolished, but want the Law Judges to be appointed under an understanding with the Governor that half of their number shall be given to the Republicans.

Senator Voorhees has prepared a substitute bill which differs from the original in that every county is to have a Judge instead of linking the ten smaller counties together in pairs, with a Judge to each pair. The salaries are graded from \$7,500 for Essex and Hudson down to \$1,500 for Salem, Ocean, and Cape May. Sen ator Voorhees says that the Senators favor the bill, the representatives from the smaller counties withdrawing their opposition now that they are to have courts. In the House, he says, the sentiment is also favorable.

Senator Williams of Passaic county introduced a bill requiring nurses or attendants to report to local Boards of Health all cases in which the eyes of a newly born infant show signs of inflammation or impairment of vision, and the Health Board shall place the infant in the charge of an oculist at the expense of the public.

Senator Daly introduced a bill providing for the construction of water works in Hoboken and the issuing of \$400,000 in bonds to pay therefor; and Senator Voorhees one giving to Police Justices in Newark and Jersey City jurisdiction in cases of assault, simple assault, and buttery petit lacenty and other offences for Judge to each pair. The salaries are graded

Police Justices in Newark and Jersey City Jurisdiction in cases of assault, simple assault and battery, petit larceny, and other offences for which the penalty does not exceed \$50 fine or six months imprisonment, provided the accused waives right to jury trial.

In the House another petition was received asking for the passage of the cheap gas, cheap ferriage, and equal taxation bills. Mr. Usher, the Democratic leader, presented a resolution reciting the prediction pledges of the Republican Assembly candidates in Hudson county that they would support these measures, yet after being in session if we weeks, and being urged by 15,000 petitioners to redeem their pledges, they showed no disposition to do so, while the committee having the bills in enarge showed an unwillingness to carry out the wishes of the people.

Among the bills passed were: Authorizing Newark to build a \$350,000 high-school build-

City from \$440,000 to \$500,000 more annually in taxes than she now receives. William H. Vreedenburgh, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and James H. Allen, representing the Erie, opposed the bill, and Humphrey W. Carr, and Joseph A. Dear of Jersey City favored it. Mr. Allen told the committee that New Jersey taxed the railroads now more than any other State in the Union, and if the provisions of the bill were enforced the railroad companies would be made to pay more than \$4,000,000 in taxes annually, which would more than pay the cost of administering the government of both the State and of Jersey City. more than pay the cost of administering the government of both the State and of Jersey City.

## BROOKLYN'S NEW RULERS.

None but Active Republicans to Be Put on

Comptroller Paimer of Brooklyn has made these temporary appointments in the Bureau of Taxes and Assessments in place of the veteran Democratic clerks who were dismissed last week: George E. Devys, Moses McKnight, Fred G. Milligan, Charles A. Scott, and Harry J. Austen. The salary of each is \$1,250 a year. As the places are all under civil service rules, the new men will only hold over until an examination takes place. Comptroller Palmer's men are all active Republican ward workers and got their jobs for their political work in his behalf. Comptroller Palmer, City Auditor Sutton, and Chairman Haubert of the Aldermanic Finance Committee have also made these temporary appointments in the Board of Audit: George Hathorne, chief accountant, salary, \$1,000; George Hartman, account clerk, salary, \$2,000; Ferdinand De Vigne, account clerk, salary, \$3,000; William J. Haubert, account clerk, salary, \$1,000; William J. Haubert, account clerk, salary, \$1,700; August W. Moller, account clerk, salary, \$1,700; August W. Moller, account clerk, salary, \$1,700; and John F. Davis, account clerk, salary, \$1,700, and John F. Davis, account clerk, salary, \$1,700, and John F. Davis, account clerk, salary, \$1,700 and John F. Davis, account clerk, salary, \$1,700 for their count of the count of the count clerk, salary, \$1,700 for their the places are all under civil service rules, the

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

The Fight for Control to Be Decided at an

Election To-night. The result of the fight for the control of the Republican organization in Kings county will probably be determined to-night over the election of the Chairman and other officers of the Executive Committee of the General Committee. A few weeks ago the Worth-Buttling faction routed the Willis forces at the organization of the General Committee, and then determined if possible to still further strengthen their de-fences by getting control of the Executive Com-mittee.

fences by getting control of the Executive Committee.

The Willis men have made a big fully since that event, and the contest to night is expected to be a very close one, although the followers of ex-Senator Worth are giving odds of 3 to 1 that they will win. It is understood that the supremacy of Mr. Worth and sherill flutting in the party management means the retirement of Mayor Schieren from all future political activities at the close of his term.

Police Justice Hensen of Flatlands is the candidate of the Worth faction for the Executive Committee chairmanship. The Willia men had not decided on their candidate last ofght.

The Platt influence, it is said, is actively enlisted in behalf of the Worth-Buttling faction.

Smothered in a Grain Blu.

Joseph Richardson, aged 38 years, of 48 Hicks street, was smothered yesterday in grain while at work in the Jewell Mills at the foot of Fulton street. Brooklyn. He was engaged in drawing grain from a chute, and it poured down into the bin so rapidly that he was completely buried underneath it before he could get out. He was dead when discovered by one of his fellow work-

"FALSTAFF" SCORES A HIT. ITS FIRST PERFORMANCE AT THE

METROPOLITAN.

Penn Success Brilliantly Presented and Warmly Received Maurel's Acting Au-Of course, Verdi is far and away the greatest musician now living, and it is but neveral that anything coming from his pen should make a great stir in the world. His opera "Falstaff," therefore, has had a sort of triumphal progress through Europe, and last night it reached the glamour of an old-world success and crowned with the halo of the great Italian master's name and fame. It was first produced 1893, in the presence of a distinguished throng, gathered from all the musical centres of Europe. It ran there for thirty consecutive hights. being shortly afterward given in Kome at the effiver wedding celebration of the King and Queen of Italy. On this occasion it heard and applauded and princes galore, and then followed a tournée in the great cities of Italy and Austria. Finally, last spring occurred its production in Paris, at the Opéra Comique, wnich was the direction of the composer himself, and was received with éciat.

Clad as it is in the dazzling garment of prestige won from its previous successes, it is difficult to regard Verdi's music drams—for so it must be called-in a cold-blooded or Judicial manner. Coming, too, as it does from the pen of a man 80 Coming, too, as it does from the pen of a man so years old, it is nothing less than a marvel. Throughout it shows the master hand and the unwavering grasp of a powerful mind undiminished in vigor and sure of its purposes. Wagnerians and lovers of the modern school of music generally will hall "Falstaff" with ardor, as marking an immense progress in Verdi's musical ideas and their execution, because the work is built entirely on latter-day lines. It is scientific and most ingenious in construction, and as such would naturalstruction, and as such would ly be principally interesting to the ly be principally interesting to those who comprehend the mysterious the surface of modern musical writing, and which are rarely or never revealed to the uninitiated. "Faistaff" may berhaps, consequently, depend for its oppular success more upon Botto's capital libretto and the opportunity it affords for sprightly acting than on the musical score, in spite of the brilliancy and buoyancy of the latter, which is gay, light-hearted, and humorous enough to be the production of a man of 25, instead of the work of an octogenarian.

In this music drama, as in others, the orchestra plays the leading part, the vocal portions being entirely interjectional; and while it must be confessed that the orchestration is managed with a surpassing skill, graphically descriptive of the situation, yet a majority of people will undoubtedly wish that in the cooperative arrangement between voice and orchestra the

of the situation, yet a majority of people will undoubtedly wish that in the cooperative arrangement between voice and orchestra the former might hold the iton's share of advantage. It is scarcely probable, in spite of its undoubted merit and undeniable charm, thet "Faistaff" can ever attain the same place o the affection of the public which is occupied by Verdi's earlier works. Apropos and in proof of this, may be cited an incident or the first performance of "Faistaff" at La Scala. A lady present was seen to applaud with vigor and was approached by an acquaintance for the surpose of exchanging congratulations. "I see you are as enthusiastic as the rest of us, madame." "Oh," she answered, "I am applauding the Verdi of 'Aida' of 'Trovatore,' Rigoletto, and 'Traviata,' not of 'Faistaff."

Of the three acts into which the opera is divided, the second is decidedly the best. It is divided into two scenes, the first showing Faistaff at the tavern receiving Dame Quickly, who brings him an affectionate message from Mistress Ford, and afterward Ford himself, who, suspecting something wrong, endeavors to extract some information from the rotund Knight under the slass of 'Signor Fontana." All the music of this scene is capitally conceived, that in the one following being even more spontaneous and delightfu. The libratic at this point is most happily constructed; words and situations are alike replete with humor, while the music keeps an equal pace of fun and frolic.

In the first scene of the third act there is a failing off of interest, and the music seems labored, but in the last scene it revives and gives us a fine bit of melody for Fenton, a dainty song sung by Nonella, as Queen of the Fairies, with accompaniment of chorus and ballet, and the really great final piece of concerted music for speak in terms of almost unqualified praise. The work is of immense difficulty in execution both for singers and orchestra, and every one concerned in the presentation gave evidence of having labored earnestly with a enthusiastic d ngement between voice and orchestra the er might hold the lion's share of advantage

 
 Mistress Ford
 Mme. Emma Eames

 Anne.
 Mile Zeile de Lusaan

 Mistress Page.
 Mile. Jam. de Vigne

 Dame Quickly
 Mme. Sealon

 enten
 Signor Rusaitane
 Signor Russitan Signor Campanari Signor Nicolin Signor Vann

pression, in every detail. His voice, too, in the heavily orchestrated and declamatory music of this part shows the ravages of the toa far less degree than in the sustained melody of Rigoletto, Falsiaff's unctuous smile, his heavy gait, his obese awkwardness, and his never-failing self-satisfaction were all portrayed to the life by Maurel. He made a living reality of the character, the excellence and humor of which the audience was not slow to appreciate. Thunders of applianse greeted every point made. Falsiaff's eloquent distribe upon the uselessness of honor, which is intensely funny, and also the exquisite song. 'Quand ero Pagio,' in the second part of the second act, were both received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval. This charming air of Falsiaff's is quite the gen of the opera, and is sure to be "demanded at every performance, as it was last evening.

The whole opera, indeed, scored an unequivocal success, so that it must be regretted that it was not brought out earlier in the season. To repeat it as frequently as possible now would seem a wise measure, since all who heard "Falstaff' last ingit went away from the Metropolitan with adjectives of unstinted praise upon their lips, and the news of its attractiveness must soon be spread abroad. The whole evening took on the appearance of a fcsla, the footlights, prompter's box, and conductor's desk being covered with flowers, wreaths, and bouquets without number failing at the feet of the singers, who were repeatedly called before the footlights. It was an unusual occurrence to hear a Metropolitan audience break into uncontroiled laughter; such a thing has never taken piace before at the production of any opera. Nothing more risible has been seen or heard than a passing smile at Beckmesser's drolleries.

Last night, however, the audience roared as a farce exigence will and all the seet of

seen or heard than a passing smile at neckmea-ser's drolleries.

Last night, however, the and all the rest of at a farce. Signor Maurel and all the rest of the singers have reason to be highly pleased with the presentation as well as with the opera's

with the presentation as well as with the opera's reception.

Mme. Eames sang her music charrongly, though some of the tripping measures allotted to Alice Ford are not quite in her genre. She has also certain stiff mannerisms of pose and gesture, to the correction of which she might profitably devote some study. Mile, no Vigne as Mrs. Page has a role which is not a very thankful one. Were it not well rendered it would play havoe with the whole opera, but even excellently played as it is, the part allows to its performed very little effect. Mile, de Lussan has a pretty rôle in Nanctia, and does it in a most satisfactory way, singing her fairy ballad with taste and good att.

Our old friend Scalchi is breezy and refreshing as Dome Quickly. It is pleasing to see this artist

and good act.

Our old friend Scalchi is breezy and refreshing as Dame Quickly. It is pleasing to see this artist in a new rôle, most of hers having been performed for so long a time as to have become somewhat threadbare, or at least familiar to opera habitues. In Dome Quickly the music lies well within the range of her voice, her consummate knowledge of acting stands her in good stead, and a she evidently has a keen sense of humor her performance was admirable, notably in the interview with Falstoff in Act II.

Sig. Campanari deserves warm commendation for his Ford. It seems almost superfluons to speak in praise of his singing, for it is a neversaling pleasure to listen to him. His delivery of the fine declaratory phrases inspired by his learning from Falstoff of his wife's supposed light conduct was notably time.

Signor Russitano, though not imposing as Fenton, sang his music with smooth tone and good method. His make-up of wig, &c., was correct if not extremely becoming. Those acted good method. His make-up of wig, ecc. was correct if not extremely becoming. These assi-tlemen who are often a bit shocking to our sense of propriety when presented to us in the guise of moblemen acquitted themselves minirably last night in roles calling for more againty than elegance.

degance. The entire opera was beautifully staged and appropriately contuned. The street in Windsor was particularly attractive, though it is amost anfair to make any distinction where everything vas so good. Signer Mancinelli conducted with the skill of a true musician, and with a keen and sympa-thetic appreciation of the composer's ideas and intentions. The orchestra responded pliantly to their leader, the whole result being a most brilliant and satisfactory performance.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A PUBLIC LETTER TO THE HON, WARNER MILLER. My DEAR STR: Hardly is it possible to charge rathfully against any great political party, whether of the past or of the present, in this ountry or in any other country, a more gross and unpardenable sin of omission than will be justly chargeable against the Democratic party of the United States, if, all things considered, it fails to pass, prior to the 5th of March, the supremely important bill now pending before leath Houses of Congress in behalf of the proposed

Nicaragua ship canal. Excepting alone my projected intercontinental railway, the proposed interoceanic canal, thus properly claiming the vigilant and fostering care of our Federal Government, is indisputably the most colessal and momentous enterprise now and action of our New World republies every one of which will be equably and equitably, if not equally, benefited by the earliest possible completion of both undertakings.

You yourself have done so much able and excellent work in furtherance of this great sthmian measure, that certainly no blame at all can ever rightfully attach to yourself indiridually in the premises; but, as it seems to me, the party at large with which you are identified (and also the other party, but little if any better). is wofully derelict and remiss in its broadest and loftiest duties to civilization and progress.

An entirely new and far better party than any now existing within our republic, a party that, from first to last, will have at its head only such preëminently sound and sagacious statesmen as Morgan of Alabama and Edmunds of Vermont -not to mention any one of numerous other true patriots and sages, regardless of their antecedent associations in public life-will, in my opinion, soon become an obvious and indispensable necessity, an irresistible and highly advantageous development.

In close connection with the last foregoing paragraph I would say this: That the party which I have in contemplation (and in earnest advocacy of the formation of which I have very on a more fitting occasion, will probably some entitled "Forty-seven New-Party Inklings") should be much more solemnly and profoundly and exclusively American than any party that has ever yet held sway in any portion of our Western hemisphere; not a Know-Nothing party, but a Know-Something party; a Know-a-Freat-Deal party; a Know-Everything party; which would speedily and courageously and ly New York city has recently been lexowed from the revoltingly Romish and the repulsively rascally rufflanism and rakishness and rapacity and rottenness of Tammany Hall.

Further, I would here specifically remark that with such a nerveful and noble party well organized throughout the United States, in 1896, my deliberate and unhesitating choice for the Chief Magistracy would be: For President, GEORGE F. EDMUNDS of Vermont; and for Viceresident, John T. Mongan of Alabama.

Constant enlargement of the ever present and continuous expansion of the indispensable and irresistible trend of our public policy, have already caused, or will soon cause, the final downfall of every old or extant political party that has, at any time, been recognized or even suggested among us; because not one of the parties so aliuded to has ever been organized on a sufficiently American and natural and enduring The Broad-Acred American party, the All-

American party, the Pan-American party, which

will, I trust, soon be wisely and justly organized and invariably conducted by the brightest and best elements of all the old parties, will, if true to itself, quickly go into overwhelming power, and retain invincible and beneficent leadership for one hundred years at least, if not for a thousand, or for ten thousand, or forever; for its principles and its practices will be as undeviand impregnable and imperishable as time itself. worthiest of all the still existing but fast decaying parties (every one of which must disappear with the end of this ending decade of the nine teenth century), has long since, in its inexpressibly laudable abolition of negro slavery, fully served its original and legitimate purposes; and having subsequently committed the most gross and grievous and ghastly blunders, worse than ordinary crimes—as, for instance, in unblushingly and shamefully and disgracefully and disgustngly rendering itself the champion of black and ignorant and perilous suffrage, it has incurred the inevitable penalty of early mortality; and, like the demoralized and degraded Democratic party, and the puerile and preposterous Populist impotent organizations of similar type, being

deservedly doomed to death, it cannot die a day too soon. In sadly yet manfully choosing for themselves, as they did in November last, the less of two evits, a very large majority of the people of the United States, I among them, voted the Republican ticket; not that the ticket itself betokened a sufficiently high order of any sort of merit or morality, but because the voters, as a rule, felt perfectly assured within themselve that a summary and complete overthrow of the shockingly incompetent and corrupt Democracy (including Tammany Hall and its priestpolluted purlieus) could alone save the country from even more direful disasters than those al-

That remarkably general and abrupt and cholesome turning away from the dull-witted and degenerate Democratic party, a party seemingly destined, so long as it shall unfortunately survive, to the dishonorable and despicable me diumehlp of ever-recurring duplicities and deficits and desolations, was not, in any true sense, a positive endorsement or recommendation of Republican party on the one hand, nor o the Populist party on the other, except only in far as one or the other of these also seriously defective parties afforded an opportune and

convenient means of escape from imminent ruin. Toward the complete and permanent success of the inevitable and superexcellent political organization here but too meagrely foreshadowed I shall strenuously labor and will cheerfully and invariably vote so long as it maintains its obvious and unquestionable preëminence in merit; but never would I, under any possible or conceivable circumstances, solicit or accept or old within the sphere of its influence or authority, whether at home or abroad, any office whatever. Why? Because it is especially right and proper that the positive and explicit pro-poser of a vast reformatory measure of this kind should, at the very outset, adduce incontestable proofs of his sincere indifference to personal preferment, and, at the same time, a strong and untiring devotion to public requirements. Another reason, a conscientious consideration, why the proposer of the new party, which,

as already suggested, should be composed, in as already suggested, should be composed, in a superlative and unsurpassable degree, of the physical and intellectual and moral stamina of all the old parties, should never, and would never, seek nor accept for himself any office whatever, is that he feeled perfectly confuent, in fact he knows intuitively and demonstrably, that tens of thousands of his countrymen far excel him in the peculiar aptitudes and qualifications and fitness for public functions. Therefore, as an observant and watchful citizen, prompted by those disinterested inpulses of patriotism which always urge the general welfare as vastly parameunt to individual gain, and as a determined and mysiciting opposer of all pot-house politicians and hyperminonian marshals and Tamburg tricksters, the proposer and well wisler of the new party thus advocated deems it no less a solemn duty than a pleasant privilege to present this plain expression of his complete and unswerving self-abnegation in the premises. The masses of our people, North, South, East, and West between which several sections genuine unity and fraternity and integrity should forever prevail—are worthy of a far wiser and infinitely better party than any now existing; and therefore it abould at once be the business of the most exemplary patriots and statesmen of all the old parties to begin, with superlative and unsurpassable degree, of the ing: and therefore it should at once be the business of the most exemplary patriots and statesmen of all the old parties to begin, with becoming deliberation and prudence, the formal and national organization of such a truly national and urgently necessary party. In no other way can America so befittingly sught and greet the giorious incoming of the twentieth century, the brilliant and auspicious dawn of which is aiready beginning to fliume and electrity and sxalt the whole universe. Respectfully and truly yours.

Hisyon Rowan Helpes.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL THE REFORM LEGISLATURE

Shall We Have a New and Better Political Party Throughout the United States? A SIGN THAT IT CONTEMPLATES REFORMING SOMETHING.

> Bill Introduced to Reform a Part of the Reform Sherif's Office in New York-Mr. Pavey's Rent Estate Exchange Bitt in Progressed Under the Party Losh, ALBANY, Feb. 4 .- At to-night's session, for the rst time, the Legislature of 1895 gave a sign of the possibility that it may do something toward edeeming its promises of reform. The sign was given in the introduction of a bid to reform the reform Sheriff of New York.

The members of the bar and the business men the metropolis who have had business with the Sheriff's office since Jan, I will rise up and less the name of Hoops, the introducer of the bill, and will also do homage to the law makers if they pass it. The Sheriff's auctioneers are the only part of his office included in the reform, but that is certainly a good place to begin, as there is nowhere that reform is needed more. The bill reads as follows:

Whenever the Sheriff is required by law to sell real or personal property he may, and if requested in writing by any party or by the attorney of any party to the action or proceeding in which such sale shall be made,, e must cause such sale to be made through an auctioneer. Such auctioneer shall be selected by the attorney of such of the parties as have appeared in the action or proceed or in which of the sale a sum sufficient to compensate the and tioneer for the services rendered by him in conducting by the attorneys for the parties to the said action or proceedings, and to pay over such sum to the said auctioneer, but in no case shall such auctioneer's fees exceed the customary market rate of auctioneers' fees for similar services.

It is sad to say that this indication of reform intentions was speedily discounted by flagrant political treatment of a purely business proposition. The effort of the stockholders of the Real Estate Exchange to have that place designated for judicial sales is the proposition referred to. It is a business one in more ways than one, and is especially interesting to the ve-

nai members on account of the rumors that there is pay in it. Be that as it may, its introducer, Mr. Pavey, is honest in its advocacy, and sees no harm in his attitude of assisting as a lawmaker in what is merely a contract between two sets of real estate auctioneers. He a lawmaker in what is merely a contract between two sets of real estate auctioneers. He was prepared to make the fight, however, on rational lines, and probably no one was more disgusted than he was at the exhibition made by Ainsworth, whose cross-roads standard of statesmanship impelied him to drag some personalities into the discussion. He was nearly as successful in discrediting himself as the Speaker was. That official, after granting the privileges of the floor to ex-Assemblyman Sheffled to openly lobby for the bill, made himself conspicuous by consultations with him while the matter was being considered.

Except for these unseemly incidents, the debate was without special interest. Mr. Foley properly characterized such lexislation as "small business for reformers and small business for the Republican majority." Mr. Hennessy put a little humor into the discussion by suggesting as a compromise that the sales be held at 49 Broadway.

Mr. Ainsworth finally snapped his whip, making it a party matter, and moved the previous question. The bill was then sent to third read-

ing it a party matter, and moved the previous question. The bill was then sent to third read-

question. The bill was then sent to third reading.

An equally partisan and even more senseless action was the progressing of the Albany Redistricting bill. It is an act to advertise and perpetuate the Republican boss-ship on the State Committee of "Willie" Barnes.

Mr. Foley called the attention of the House to the fact that wholesale amendments were made in the bill after it was reported from the Cities Committee. This was so hastily and bunglingly done that a strip of territory was added to the Sixteenth ward without being taken out of the adjoining ward, the Eighteenth. The fortunate or unfortunate denizens of this district will therefore, under this act, live in two wards at the same time. Whether this would double their privileges or their burdens remains to be seen. At any rate, the Republican majority rushed the bungled bill right along just the same. Mr. Ten Eyck, who represents the only Assembly district wholly within the Albany city limits, protested in vain and secured no consideration, even on a question of privilege, when he replied to some outrageous attacks upon him from the same source as that from which the bill emanated.

Ex-Speaker Sulzer, who entered the chamber while this subject was up, was invited to sit at the side of the Speaker. He was somewhat delayed in reaching the desk by the many members who pressed forward to shake hands with him.

The bill for the repeal of the act of 1892 ex-

him.

The bill for the repeal of the act of 1892 extending Second avenue, South Brooklyn, across Gowanus Bay was then advanced to a third

reading.

The resolution calling for a report upon the referees appointed in the New York courts was adopted. So was that of Mr. Hoops calling for a committee to investigate and report voting machines. This was first amended with the resulting the resolution of th machines. This was installed by the incurred.

Mr. Campbell's bill to reduce the fares on the Greenpoint Ferry was attacked by Mr. Hen-Mr. Campbell's bill to reduce the fares on the Greenpoint Ferry was attacked by Mr. Hennessy, who said that such bills were here every year. Sometimes they passed the Assembly and went to the morgue known as the onyx chamber; sometimes they passed the Senate and were killed in the Assembly committee. He thought that, unless some very good explanation was offered, such legislation ought to be looked upon with suspicion. Mr. Maltby, who has an eighty-cent-fare sleeping car bill of his own that is only a little less queer, suggested sending the bill back to the committee. Thir was done against the protest that the bill ought to be killed.

was done against the produced was one to in-to be killed.

Among the bills introduced was one to in-crease the ralaries of assistant deputy sheriffs in New York from \$1,000 to \$1,200, and to abolish the office of Counsel to the Sheriff and put his work in the Corporation Counsel's office.

A. R. Rockwell of Kings added to A. R. Rockwell of Kings added to abolish the office of Counsel to the Sheriff and put his work in the Corporation Counsel's office.

A. R. Rockwell of Kings added to his list of what must be considered suspicious, according to the description of suspicious, bills as made on the floor to-night. One of his new ventures provides that railroads in Kings county must carry passengers for a five-cent fare fifteen miles, if they have that length of road. Another is to reduce the rate of pawnbrokers' interest. Mr. Rockwell ought to pool issues with Mr. Finn on this measure. Still another Rockwellian proposition is to establish a system of examinations and tests for motormen. But this may be only a strike for popularity.

Mr. Lawson puttin a bill which some one gave to him and told him that he was safe in putting his own name on it. It provides for a new Park Commission in New York, to consist of three members, with salaricsat \$3,000, except \$5,000 for the President. The terms are to expire with that of the Mayor.

Mr. Hoose presented a bill which seems to in-

commission in New York, to consist of three members, with salaries \$3,000, except \$5,000 for the President. The terms are to expire with that of the Mayor.

Mr. Hoops presented a bill which seems to include street railroads. It provides that a passenger, who has paid his fare on the cars, may take with bim, without extra charge, the tools or instruments that he may require and use in his regular employment, not to exceed thirty pounds in weight.

The usual grist of protests against Sunday liquor selling legislation was handed up in the Senate. Among the bills passed were Senator (iny's two annexed district measures. One provides for a grand concourse from Cedar Park to the Mosholu Parkway, with fifteen tunnelled transverse roads; the other appropriates \$200.000 for repairing pavements.

Senator Stapleton offered a resolution providing for a committee, with the usual adjuncts of counsel and stengrapher, to investigate the Onondaga salt springs, with a view to see how best to carry out the constitutional mandate that they be soid.

Senator O'Connor made his annual speech against canal expenditures. He worked in the well-worn phrases and "called a hait," saying that the bills providing for expenditures on the canals were so numerous that the appropriations would be sent up to extravagant figures.

When he had made a record of this onncombe the "accredited leader" withdrew his objection. The bills of Senator Persons and the presence of the Monday night crowd were the joint causes of Mr. O'Connor's oratorical outlourst. Among the bills was one requiring persons about to marry to procure a license from the County Clerk.

83,500 Bamages for the Loss of an Fye, Harvey II. Savage recovered a judgment for

\$2,500 against William D. Faulkhaber, before Judge Patterson, in the Supreme Court yesterday. He says Faulkhaber squirted a poisonous liquid into his eye from a syringe. The defence was that the loss of the eye was due to the boy's careless use of a syringe which had been used on a sick horse. REST AND PLEASURE COMBINED!

Perpetual motion has been nearer attained by the American business man than by all the scientists in the world. It carries with it the natural law of compensation. The most delightful change, combining most delightful change, combining purest air, first-class accommodations, and refined surroundings with minimum expense, can be found in a trip on the OLD DO-MINION LINE'S new and elegant ships to OLD POINT COMFORT or VIRGINIA BEACH.

Cievelaud's first term. He was 70 years of age. John C. George, a well-known figure in Baltimore society, died of pneumonia yesterday, aged 37 years. He was a graduate of Princeton, class of lave. He was a graduate of Princeton, aged 37 years of age.

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He was 70 years of age. or VIRGINIA BEACH.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report



OBITUARY

Theodore Weld, one of the last anti-slavery agitators, died on Sunday night at his home in Hyde Park, Mass., at the age of DI years. He was born in Hampton, Conn., on Nov. 13, 1804. He had been confined to the house for about a year, and died of old age. He had a national career, having been contemporary with John trown, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and Brown, Wendell Phillips, Charles Summer, and William Lloyd Garrison. His first action against the abuse of the colored race was when he was 6 years old, when attending a school in Connecticut, where a little colored boy was avoided by the others on account of his color. His interest in the boy resulted in his being called "Nigger Weld." While attending Hamilton College he delivered lectures on anti-slavery, and with some of the other students discussed slavery and colonization and finally assisted in forming an anti-slavery society. The trustees prohibited some of the other students discussed slavery and colonization and finally assisted in forming an anti-slavery society. The trustees prohibited such proceedings, and the members of the society renelled and asked for dismissal from the institution. While lecturing later, Mr. Weld had many serious experiences with pro-slavery audiences. Two years after coming to this city, in 1838, Mr. Weld met the Grimké sisters, and on May 14 of the same year he married Angelina Grimké, also well known as an anti-slavery worker. After his marriage he moved to Belleville, N. J. In 1854 he started the famous Raritan Bay School, and received nuplis irrespective of color. In 1863 he removed from New Jersey to Massachusetts, establishing himself in the home at Hyde Park, where he spent the remainder of his days. Mr. Weld was the author of the following books: "The Power of Congress Over the District of Columbia," published in this city in 1837; "American Slavery as It Is," published in 1839; and "Slavery and the Internal Slave Trade in the United States," issued in London in 1841.

Edwin H. Mead, widely known in business in the United States," issued in London in 1841.

and "Snavery and the Internal Slave Trade in the United States," issued in London in 1841.

Edwin H. Mead, widely known in business circles as President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, died on Sunday night at his home. Spring Lawn, in South Orange, after an illness of a month. He was 72 years old. Mr. Mead was at one time President of the village, and also filled the post of trustee. He began the improvements along Scotland street which have resulted in covering the fullside between South Orange and Montrose with some of the finest residences in the village. Mr. Mead was born in New York, but when he was a year old his family removed to Massachusetts. At the age of 18 he entered the coal business, his first connection being with Bell, Knapp & McKercher of Albany. In 1852 he became Secretary of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He was afterward Treasurer, and in 1887 he became its Presiden. For fifty years he was connected with the anthracite coal industry, and his company took a leading part in the development of the coal fields of the Wyoming region. He was a director of the Washington Life Insurance Company, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and also of the American Geological Society. Mr. Mead is survived by a widow, one daughter, and two sons.

Benjamin Ayerigg died at the Laurel House to Laurell House

ciety. Mr. Mead is survived by a widow, one daughter, and two sons.

Benjamin Ayerigg died at the Laurel House at Lakewood very suddenly on Sunday. He was born in this city, Sept. 24, 1804, and lived heremost of his life. He graduated from Columbia College in 1824 as a civil engineer. For a number of years he was the State civil engineer of Pennsylvania, and in 1834, under Gov. Ritner, superintended the many canals built in that State. In 1837 he assisted his brother, John H. Ayerigg, then a member of Congress from New Jersey, in the investigation of the coast survey of the United States which was ordered by the Government. Mr. Ayerigg was for many years an active member of the American Institute Association at the time its headquarters was at Castle Garden. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Gettysburg. His funeral will take place from the First Reformed Church at Madison avenue and Fiftieth Street on Wednesday. He was one of the founders of this church.

Allan McDonaid, of the law firm of Coleman

hesday. He was one of the founders of this church.

Allan McDonaid, of the law firm of Coleman & McDonaid, 280 Broadway, died at his home. 2,061 Madison avenue, on Saturday night, of pneumonia. He had had the grip for three weeks. Although a week ago the dectors told him that his case was hopeiess he refused to take to his bed, saying that he did not intend to die. Up to a few minutes before his death he remained in his chair taking with his young children. Mr. McDonaid, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, forty-eight years ago, came to this city when a boy. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York. At the outbreak of the war he and his brother enlisted. They were in several of the principal battles of the war, in one of which Allan s brother was killed. At the close of the war, Mr. McDonaid was admitted to the bar. He leaves a widow and three children.

Walter C. Quincy, known in railroad circles

mitted to the bar. He leaves a widow and three children.

Walter C. Quincy, known in railroad circles throughout the country, died in Pittsburgh on Sunday, aged 64, after an iliness of three months. Mr. Quincy was born in Baltimore, and was connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad when a boy. He developed with the road, and during the war had complete charge of the maintenance of way for that road. After the war he was stationed at Newark, O., where he had charge of all the Baltimore and Ohis interests west of the Ohio River. In 1878 he opened up the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie road, and located in Pittsburgh, For several years he had been connected with the shipping and railroad interests of Jones & Laughlins of that city, and was Chairman of the Reception Committee during the recent G. A. R. encampment there. His wife survives him.

S. Warren Sneden died on Sunday at his

ing the recent G. A. R. chcampment there. His wife survives him.

S. Warren Sneden died on Sunday at his home, 131 Prospect place, Brooklyn. He was born in this city in 1818, removing to Brooklyn in 1835. There he engaged in the building business until 1860, when he retired. He was one of the founders of the Society of Old Brooklynites, and for many years a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute. He was elected Supervisor of the Fourth ward on the Democratic ticket, defeating ex-Mayor Booth. Mr. Sneden was President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York from 1882 to 1893, when failing health compelled him to resign. He was a director of the Nassau Gas Light Company and of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company at the time of his death.

James Kent Hitchcock, who died on Saturday

time of his death.

James Kent Hitchcock, who died on Saturday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward H. Wardwell, at South Orange, was a direct descendant of Luke Hitchcock, who arrived in this country and settled in New England in 1923. Mr. Hitchcock was born at Sandy Hill, N. Y., in 1812. He was a son of Samuel M. Hitchcock. He practised law in Utica and in Uleveland, but owing to failing health retired about thirty years ago. He leaves a widow and two matried daughters, Mrs. Wardwell and Mrs. Henry Young, and a son, Samuel M. Hitchcock, a lawyer of this city. Funeral was held at the Wardwell home by the Rev. Dr. Savage of South Orange yesterday. The interment will be made at Utica.

S. Warren Sneden died on Sunday night at

s. Warren Sneden died on Sunday night at his home, 131 Prospect place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-eighth year. He was active in Democratic politics in early life, and represented the Fourth ward in the Board of Supervisors for several terms. More than twenty years ago he retired from the building business with a large fortune, and became the President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, retaining the place until a year and a half ago. He was also a director in the Nassau Gas Light Company and in the Long Island Safe Deposit Company. He was one of the organizers of the Society of Old Brooklynites.

Brooklynites.

Edward O. Hamlin died yesterday morning at Honcedale, Pa., of paralysis, aged 07 years. He studied haw in Wikesbarre, Pa., with the late George W. Woodward, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1850. He afterward resided in Minnesota, where he was appointed Judge of the Fourth Judicial district, and for several years, commencing in 1854, he held the position. Later he was deleated on the Democratic ticket for Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1873, on account of ill health, he returned to Honcedale.

The Rey. Daniel J. Shahe.

The Rev. Daniel J. Sheehy, rector of St. Am-The Rev. Daniel J. Sheeby, rector of St. Am-brose's Catholic Church, De. Kaib and Tomp-kins avenues. Brooklyn, died last night at the parboral residence in connection with his church, the was born in Ireland forty-four years are. He was ordained twenty years ago, and since that time had been stationed in Brooklyn. He organized the parish of which he was rector eleven years ago. Father Sheeby had been ill for some time, and died of a complication of diseases.

diseases.

Prof. William Martin Chamberlain, an instructor of deaf mutes, well known in deaf mute circles throughout the country, died from grip at his bonne in Rome, N. Y. yesterday, aged 62. He was a semi-mute, was totally deaf, and was one of the best lip readers in the country. He had been connected with the Central New York Institution for nearly twenty years.

John M. H. Manson of trawfordsville, Ind., died last night at transfort, Ind. Gen. Manson was a soldier in the Mexican was and in the rebellion; served one term in Congress, two terms as Anditor of State, one as Lieutenant-Governor, and one as Collector of Internal Revenue during Civeland's first term. He was 70 years of age. John C. George, a well-known figure in Balti-

J. Henry Crowell died yesterday at the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn, in his twenty-sixth year. He had been advertising agent of the Columbia Theatre since it was opened.

W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice-Prest & Traffic Mgr

THE CORROSION OF SHIPS.

Why the Search for Appliances to Prevent or Diminish I/ Is Constant,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4-In addition to the devices mentioned in Tim Sun of yesterday as already tried or under consideration by the Navy Department for the protection of the hulls of ships from fouling, two others may be mentioned. One is a sheathing material invented by Chief Engineer Philip Inck, which is said to be a combination of zinc and tin, treated with sal ammoniae. This is reported to have been tried successfully on a Baltimore tug. while experiments are now to be made with it at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

A second is lithe-carbon, a bituminous prodnot found in the Southwest. The extracted substance, which is easily obtained, is employed as a paint or covering for articles of wood pulp, or of any metalic substance which needs to be protected from the action of water or of acids or alkalies, such as iron bridges, steamships, metal roofs, and so on. The Navy Department has had for some months a plate of steel, covered with lithe-carbon paint or varnish, hang-ing in salt water, to see whether its claims to protecting from rust and other advantages are well founded.

The importance of this matter of protecting the hulls of ships has been greatly increased since the construction of steel vessels without sheathing became the rule in our navy. The new regulations require that all steel vessels shall be docked, cleaned, and painted at least once in six months when practicable, and that under no circumstances shall more than nine months elapse without docking, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy. When, last year, the Newark, at Montevideo, required

thority of the Secretary of the Navy. When, last year, the Newark, at Montevideo, required scraping, she was sent clear across the Atlantic, 3,700 miles, to Cape Town, in Africa. There was absolutely no other purpose in this voyage than docking, and the cost was thousands of dollars, besides the loss of the services of the flagship on her proper station. That was an extreme case and an exceptional experience, but the cost of the frequent dockings of our new steel fleet is serious. We find our vessels making trips to Mare Island from Hawaii or the South Pacific, solely in order to be docked and scraped, when otherwise they would be left on station duty.

And the question of efficiency, or of readiness in any emergency, is also important. If war should break out, and our cruisers on foreign stations, through need of docking, should be able to make only half their best speed when ordered home to take part in it, it night be a serious matter. It is equally clear that loss might result from a like source when a war vessel on a foreign station was ordered to hurry to a given point to protect American citizens or their property, or to aid those in distress. Finally, an increase of speed can only be obtained, when the bottom of the vessel is clogged by marine growths, through a costly expenditure of coal.

Great sums are expended on the effort to enlarge the coal-carrying capacity of vessels and to increase their radius of action. A ship, and especially a cruiser, that can keep the seas a long time has a great advantage over one that, though equal to her in other respects, is forced to go often to port for a supply of fuel. Hence the coal endurance of a vessel is reckoned as one of her leading qualities, like her speed, her battery power, and her armor protection. But, obviously, exactly the same problem is involved in the condition of the ship's hull, which may allow her togo a longer or a shorter time without docking. It is therefore natural that our naval authorities should always be on the watch for new methods of

Funeral services for the Rev. Michael A. Nolan were held yesterday in the Church of the Annunciation in West 133d street, of which he had been rector for five years. The office for the had been rector for five years. The office for the dead, which was chanted by about thirty of the clergy, was followed by a solemn mass of requiem, celebrated by the Rev. William A. O'Neill. The music for the mass was sung by the regular choir, supplemented by twenty boys from Manhattan College. The Rev. Thomas McGuiness of Boston, an old friend of the dead priest, preached the culogy, and Archebishop Corrigan delivered the absolution. The body was taken to Newport for interment in the family vault.

Town Tickets in Staten Island.

The Town Convention of the regular Demcratic organization of Northfield, Staten Island was held last evening, and the following nominations were made: Supervisor, Edward P. Doyle; Collector of Taxes, Paul Latourette, Sr.; Justice, Forrest L'G. Wright; Highway Com-missioner, John W. Lisk.

The Republican Town Convention of Middle-town, Staten Island, held last night, nominated the following ticket: Supervisor, Charles Unger; Collector of Taxes, Theodore V. Hanion; Justice, John F. Langton; Highway Commis-sioner, Charles Bradley.

Democratic Harmony in Brooklyn.

It is expected that the Executive Committee of the Shepardite Democratic organization in Brooklyn will be called together to-morrow night to meet the special committee of the regnight to meet the special committee of the reg-ulars and consider some plan to bring about a union of all the Democratic forces. Edward M. Shepard, it is understood, is now earnestly in favor of harmony. He said: "When Demo-cratic harmony shall mean precisely the sort of Democratic politics for which the members of the reform Democracy have striven, it should not be delayed to gratify the personal feelings of leaders, new or old."

The Old Vamps of Brooklyn Dance. The annual ball of the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen took place last night at the Academy of Music, and proved as brilliant and successful of Music, and proved as brilliant and successful as did any of its predecessors. Some of the old machines with which the men ran nearly fifty years ago and other treasured relics of the organization were shown on the stage. Many of the volunteers also appeared in their old uniforms. The grand march was led by President John Courtney and his pretty daughter, Miss Manue Courtney.

Mamie Courtney. Baumgarten Blew the Top of His Head O . Frederick Baumgarten, 28 years old, com-mitted suicide last night at his home, 238 North street, Jersey City Heights. He had been sick and despondent for some time. He went to his room, and a short time afterward the family heard an explosion. Isaumgarten was found lying on the floor with the top of his head blown off. He had placed the muzzle of a shotgun in his mouth and pushed the trigger with his foot.

Where Yesterday's Fires Wered A M. -12:35, 139 East Houston street, William Linder, damage \$15; 12:40, 124 Norfolk street, no dam-

P. M.—3:00, 2.347 Broadway, Anno Frynn, annage trifling; 4:00, 207 Avenue C. Joseph Lange, damage \$10; 5:00, 051 St. Nicholas avenue, W. G. Hart, no damage; 8:00; 0 Fowell place, Mrs. Samuel S. Hora, damage \$75; 0:50, 808 East 15th street, Louisa Mo-bonald, damage \$25; 7:10, 228 West 125th street, Samuel Fromhalt, damage \$100, 9:15, 41 Ludley street, Solomon Cohen, damage trifling; 9:25, 58 West Honston street, juni and rag shop, hodamage; 10:10, 40 West Emil avenue, R. J. Clarke, damage \$100.

## Save Money.

You will save the trouble, expense and exposure of a trip South to cure a stubborn cold, or the bad effects of the Grip, if you will stay in the house and take two or three bottles of Scott's Emulsion. You will find that the cough, as well as the lingering effects of the Grip. will disappear.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites is a fuelfood. It warms, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It is not only valuable to re-enforce the system after the Grip, but it is also valuable to keep the system in a condition that the Grip cannot invade it. Boott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggist 500, and \$1.